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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST:
12-18

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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January 5, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 49 2 p.m. 50
Humidity 36

January 5, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 50 2 p.m. 55
Humidity 45

7846 日三廿月一十

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1918.

大澤禮 號五月一英港香

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW RUSSIAN SITUATION.

The Bolsheviks' Aims Explained.

London, January 4.
The Daily Chronicle publishes a long interview with M. Litvinoff, the new Russian Plenipotentiary in London, whom it pictures in most eulogistic terms, emphasising his keen intelligence, force of will and mastery of English. M. Litvinoff eloquently defended the Bolsheviks, not as usurpers, but as the saviours of the Revolution. The responsibility for the internecine bloodshed fell on the irreconcilable Social Revolutionaries with General Korniloff and General Kaledin's forces. It was grossly mischievous to represent the Bolsheviks as pro-German, as anti-Ally, or as mere pacifists. They realised that Kaiserism and mere Junkerism were the greatest obstacles to the emancipation of the international proletariat, but they were opposed to the replacing of Prussian militarism by Russian, French or British militarism. He rose to his feet, his voice ringing with the conviction of religious fervour, and said he was sanguine enough to imagine that the Russian and the German armies on the Eastern Front may some day march together against the common foes of the world's proletariat in Germany, and perhaps in other countries. He believed, in fact, that by the negotiation and propaganda now proceeding M. Trotsky and M. Lenin were contributing more effectively to the downfall of Kaiserism than the Allies fighting in the West. He concluded by saying that the Bolsheviks would regard a separate peace as a disaster, but it might be inevitable. It was for the Allied democracies to prevent it by raising their voices immediately.

Recognition of Lenin Government Possible.

London, January 4.
The Daily Chronicle says that in view of the developments between Russia and the Central Powers it is understood that *de facto* recognition may be accorded by the Western Powers to the Lenin Government, and that a democratic statement of Allied policy will shortly be sent to Russia. M. Litvinoff may, *de facto*, be recognised and Sir George Buchanan be replaced by a diplomat sympathetic to the Russian Revolutionary ideas.
M. Tchitcherine, whom the Bolsheviks first proposed to appoint as Ambassador to London while interned at Brixton, has been released and left for Russia last night, accompanied by M. Petroff, released from internment at Lillingdon.

The Enemy's Two Voices.

London, January 4.
The Daily News' correspondent at Petrograd says that during the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk there were two distinct tendencies among the enemy delegations. One was annexationist, represented by General Hoffmann, Prince Leopold's Chief of Staff, and the other, which was more moderate, was represented by Herr von Kuhlmann and Count Chernin. Disputes were frequent and constant appeals were sent to Berlin, which were supported by the moderates. The Russians have refused to return prisoners of war till peace is signed.

Proposed Transfer of Poupardiers to Stockholm.

London, January 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the President of the Russian Peace Delegation telegraphed on January 2 to the Austro-German and Turco-Bulgarian Delegations as follows:—"The Russian Government considers it urgent to ultimately conduct the peace negotiations in neutral territory and proposes to transfer them to Stockholm. The Delegation awaits a reply at Petrograd. With reference to the Austro-German proposal contained in Articles 1 and 2, cabled on December 30, the Russian Government and also the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets, are in agreement with the opinion of our Delegation and considers the proposal contrary to the principle of free national self-determination, even in the restricted terms of the Quadruple's reply to our Delegation."

British Labour Views Explained.

London, January 4.
Mr. Arthur Henderson has interviewed M. Tchitcherine at Brixton and explained to him the views of British Labour for conveyance to the Bolshevik Government.

Recognition Urged.

London, January 4.
The Daily Chronicle and the Daily News, in editorials, urge the Allies and the United States to recognise the Bolshevik Government.

"Sowing to the Wind."

London, January 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the newspapers urge the rejection of the German designs on Poland and the Baltic Provinces. The Maximalist Pravda states that the German Imperialists are out in their reckoning. If the Germans do not wish to renounce plunder, the soldiers themselves will conclude a soldiers' peace. It recalls last year's German naval mutiny, adding "Messieurs Imperialists, you are sowing to the wind and you will reap a whirlwind."

British Ambassador's Ill-health.

London, January 4.
The Times gives an account of a somewhat serious breakdown in health of Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador in Petrograd. He has been granted leave of absence and shortly returns Home. It is improbable that any successor will be appointed for the present. If events make the retention of the Embassy desirable, it will be left under the control of the Charge d'Affaires.

Opening of Constituent Assembly.

London, January 4.
A message from Petrograd states that the Council of Commissaries has fixed the 18th instant as the date for the opening of the Constituent Assembly, provided there is the necessary quorum of four hundred.

Interesting Documents Discovered.

London, January 4.
A Petrograd message says the Bolsheviks announce that among the papers discovered at the Foreign Ministry are interesting documents dealing with pourparlers between the German and Russian Imperial Governments on the subject of an international Convention for fighting Socialism. Other curious documents have lately been unearthed dealing with the time immediately preceding the war and relating to German policy. The contents will be published when the documents have been classified.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Attitude Towards Ukrainians.

London, January 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Communists promise that they will not make war against the Ukrainians. Ukraine allows the Maximalists to attack General Kaledin.

Other Negotiations Held Up.

London, January 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the negotiations regarding the repatriation of war prisoners have been held up, owing to the Maximalist insistence on free communication with Austro-German Socialists and the appointment of a Commission to report on the hundreds of thousands of Poles forced to work in German factories.

BRITISH PRISONERS FROM GERMANY.

Protest Against Delay in Embarkation.

London, January 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the correspondent of the Telegraph states that Major General Hanbury Williams, Chief of the British War Prisoners at the Hague, has protested to the Dutch Government in connection with yesterday's confusion during the embarkation of the wounded men from Germany. The trouble was apparently due to the delayed arrival of trains, in connection with which a Dutch protest to Germany is pending. Three hundred and sixty British civilians and twenty lascars, including seventeen mental cases, arrived in the morning from Rahlehen. The train took 24 hours. Three thousand prisoners still remain at Rahlehen, of which a thousand are expecting release shortly.

BRITAIN'S MAN-POWER PROBLEM.

Departure from Existing Arrangements Imperative.

London, January 4.
An official message states that Mr. Barnes presided at a meeting of the Government and Trade Unions associated with recruiting in connection with protected occupations.
Sir Auckland Geddes stated that the War Cabinet had studied the man-power resources of all the belligerents. The Russian situation had completely altered the position in the last six months, but the American armies would ultimately more than redress the balance. The speed with which they would be put in the field was a most entirely a question of tonnage. Meanwhile a great strain would be thrown on Britain's resources. There were three pre-requisites to victory—an increase in the output of shipping, a saving of tonnage and the maintenance of the armies in the field. Hence a departure from the existing arrangements was imperative, inasmuch as the maintenance of the armies in the field was impossible unless a large number were recruited from munitions, both for technical and fighting units.
The meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

London, January 4.
The Prime Minister, in a message to the agricultural labourers of Great Britain, appeals to all to do their utmost to help grow more food. He says:—"There is a world-wide shortage of food and we may have to feed the Army and the Navy, also ourselves, on what we grow at home."

AMERICA'S WAR SPIRIT.

London, January 4.
President Wilson, in a New Year message to Mr. Lloyd George, refers to America's resolution to continue to put every man and resource of the United States into the imperative task of winning an honourable peace. The message says: "Your message on behalf of the British War Cabinet is deeply appreciated and our spirits respond to its friendly challenge."

CANADA'S BIG SHIPBUILDING SCHEME.

London, January 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, the Government is inaugurating a vigorous shipbuilding policy which will utilise all the Canadian shipyards, the capacity of which is 250,000 tons annually. Three classes of ships will be built—of three thousand tons, five thousand, and eight thousand to ten thousand. The Government is also negotiating for the construction of the necessary rolling mills.

AUSTRALIA'S DECISION ON CONSCRIPTION.

London, January 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that the latest returns of the Referendum show that there is a majority of 750 votes in the Australian Forces in favour of Conscription. The totals of all classes show a majority against Conscription of 170,000.

AUSTRALIAN PARTY LEADERSHIP.

London, January 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, the Nationalist Party has resolved by 63 votes to 2 that Mr. Hughes retain the Leadership.

THE HARBIN TROUBLES.

London, January 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that a telegram from Harbin reports that order has been restored along the Chinese Eastern Railway, where the Maximalists have surrendered. A thousand Chinese troops have arrived at a Manchuria station.

FRENCH SHIPPING LOSSES.

London, January 3.
In the French shipping returns, the number of vessels above 1,000 tons sunk should be two, and not nine, as previously cabled.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Destructive British Bombardments.

London, January 3.
A British Italian official message states:—"Our artillery carried out destructive bombardments on enemy batteries. Our airmen carried out successful bombing raids. We raided across the Piave and took some prisoners."

The Recent French Success.

London, January 4.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in Italy, writing on January 3, states:—"In the recent Mount Tomba success the French applied a lesson learnt on the Somme and other battlefields. The attack was prepared most carefully and carried out in the most brilliant style of mountain warfare. The enemy masses suffered considerably from the French artillery preparation. The most difficult task was on the left flank, crossing the ravine. When this was accomplished, the centre-right executed a converging movement in conjunction with the left, which soon overwhelmed the Austrian resistance. The German reserves counter-attacked too late to produce a serious effect. The French now overlook all the further side of Mount Tomba and the Alana Valley. The British airmen prevented enemy observation and reported within twenty minutes that all the objectives had been gained. British patrols crossed the Piave, inflicting losses and bringing back prisoners."

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

German Raiders Driven Off.

London, January 4.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—"Raiders were driven off before they reached our positions east of Epehy. Hostile artillery is more active south-west and west of Cambrai and is also active along the front south of Lens to Armentieres and in the neighbourhood of Zynnebeke. Our aeroplanes last night dropped a few bombs on Carvin, despite the bad weather."

Local Fighting on Cambrai Front.

London, January 4.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—"There was local fighting yesterday afternoon on the Cambrai front, near the Canal du Nord, but it did not produce any material change. We advanced our line slightly at night south of Lens. There is hostile artillery firing at Bullecourt and at Ypres."

SEQUEL TO CAMBRAI REVERSE.

London, January 4.
The Daily Chronicle reports that the enquiry conducted by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Lord Derby into the reverse at Cambrai has been completed. Several responsible officers have already retired.

A COMING LABOUR CONFERENCE.

London, January 4.
M. Haysman, the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, will attend the annual Labour Conference at Nottingham on January 22.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH OVERSEAS COMMERCE.

London, January 3.
Sir Albert Stanley, the President of the Board of Trade, in a foreword in the current number of the "Board of Trade Journal" outlines the programme of the Board's extended activities towards the increasing of overseas commerce, including the dissemination of up to date information from all parts of the world. The "Journal" states that a new department of Overseas Trade will control the Board of Trade Commissioner Service within the Empire, the Foreign Office Commercial Attaché Service within the Empire, and the Foreign Office's Commercial Attaché Service. It is intended to extend the Trade Commissioner Service to India and some of the principal Crown Colonies, and greatly increase it for commercial purposes. The "Journal" describes the new system of distribution of information under pledge of secrecy to traders and manufacturers, regarding possible importers in certain foreign countries of British manufactured goods. The idea is the outcome of the Enemy Trading Act. Ten thousand traders have already availed themselves of its use, all of whose bona fides have been doubly checked with the assistance of the leading commercial organisations. Even more confidential and more secret is the special register which provides wider information regarding trade openings abroad, reports on foreign competition and various other overseas industries.

ATTEMPTED FRATERNISATION ON WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 3.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—"The Germans attempted to fraternise on New Year's Eve, displaying during the day a message lifted above the parapet. One of these was intended for Australian consumption and suggested that as the Germans were giving the Russians peace, perhaps the Aussies would be glad of peace also, whereupon a burst of firing shattered the notice board. Subsequently, about mid-night, the Germans fired a large number of grenades, accompanied by a barrage of machine-gun fire and sent up a fine display of Very lights of all colours on the whole length of the front and a tremendous roar of voice roared three times in succession 'A Happy New Year Australia.'"

MR. WARDLE NOT RETIRING.

London, January 3.
Mr. Wardle denies his resignation from the Secretaryship of the Board of Trade.

(Continued on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

Demand Likely to Exceed Supply.

London, January 4.
The silver market is steady. The demand for silver in 1918 is again expected to exceed the world's production, owing to the requirements of Indian and European coinage. The stock of silver in London is now almost negligible.

OBITUARY.

Mr. J. M. C. Galletly.

It is with very deep regret (says the N. C. Daily News of December 31) that we learn of the death, at the early age of 42 years, of Mr. J. M. C. Galletly, of the firm of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., which occurred at the Shanghai Isolation Hospital on Saturday afternoon. It was not until a fortnight ago that Mr. Galletly showed signs of sickness, then complaining of severe headaches and pains in the back, but on the 21st instant it was found necessary to call in medical aid, with the result that the case was diagnosed as being one of small-pox, and the patient was removed to the Isolation Hospital the same day. Since then reports had been received as to his condition which led to hope for his ultimate recovery, but on Saturday morning it was learned that he was in a precarious state and this report was confirmed by the news of his death the same afternoon.
Mr. Galletly, who during his brief residence of two years in Shanghai had become very popular socially and had made a host of friends, first joined the firm of Dodwell & Co., Ltd., in London in 1899 and in June of that year was appointed shipping clerk to the Tacoma office of the firm. After two years' service in Tacoma, he was transferred to the Hongkong office, and after spending two years in the Crown Colony, was appointed to the Kobe branch of the firm. He remained 13 years in Kobe, where he was highly respected by and popular among the foreign community, a prominent member of the Kobe Club, and for some time one of the Committee of that institution, as well as for some time President of St. Andrew's Society there.
Arriving in Shanghai two years ago, he quickly became on terms of good fellowship with a host of new friends and took an active interest in Masonic work, as well as in the doings of the newly-formed Shanghai Scottish Co. S.V.O. Always a keen Volunteer, he held the rank of Quartermaster Sergeant in the Shanghai Scottish, was always prominent on parade and in field manoeuvres, in addition to which he undertook the work of Hon. Secretary and Treasurer to the Company. As a Freemason, he was initiated in the Lodge Paisley, St. Mirin, S. O. before his departure from Scotland, since when he has held the ranks of P. M., Lodge Elgin and Oakes, 498, S. O.; P. Z. Rising Sun Royal Arch Chapter, 1401, S. O.; P. W. M. Kobe Chapter R. & S. O. (Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite), S. J.; and was a member of the Northern Lodge of China 370 E. O.; and of the Orient Mark Lodge, 482, E. O.

The funeral (cremation) took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery.
DUNT FURNISH.
TO-DAY:
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW:
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

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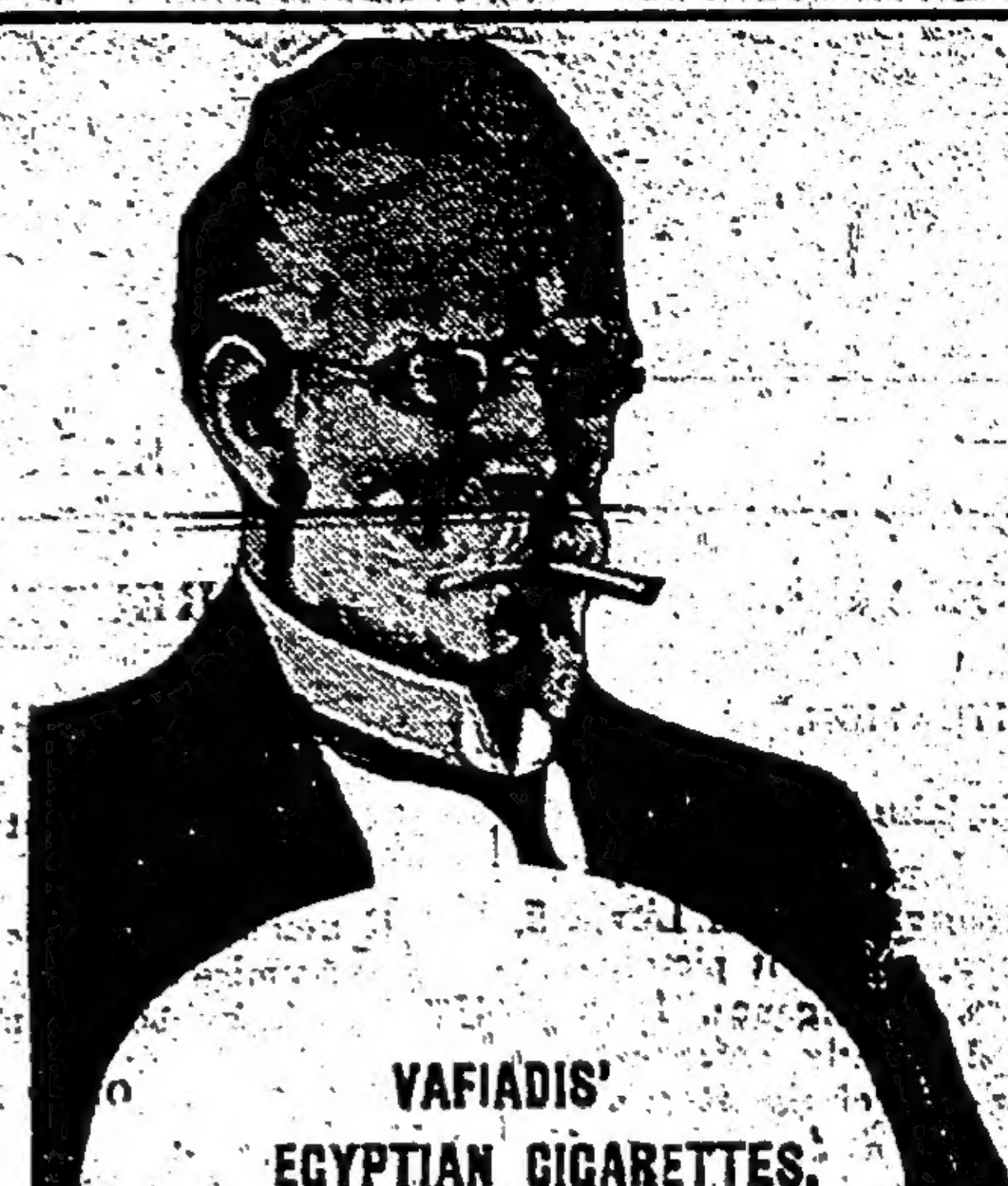
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" " 50	1.85
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" " 100	2.40
" " 50	1.20

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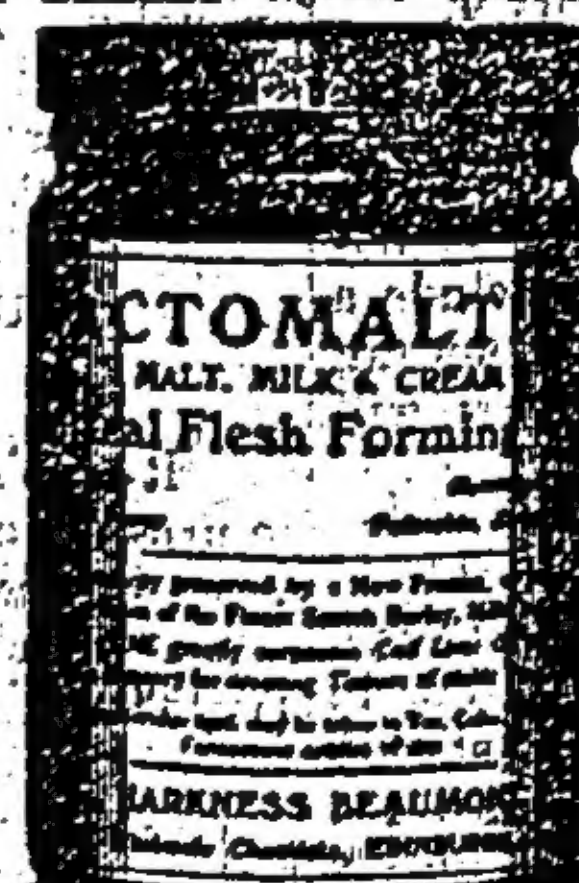
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GENERAL NEWS.

Lost at Sea.

The death of Mr. Giller, of the Survey Department, F.M.S., is reported in the *Gazette* "believed to have been lost at sea on Dec. 9." It seems likely that this sad fatality occurred in the torpedoing of the same postpaid-bound mail steamer, which is well known in the East as Dr. Middleton and Mr. Frank Hilton were travelling. The latter was also lost, but Dr. Middleton, landed, went back to London and is now on his way out by another steamer.

Dog Captures German Fugitives.

A sagacious collie dog led to the recapture of three German U-boat men, who escaped from the internment camp at Leigh, Lancashire, on Tuesday night, October 30. As the dog kept on repeatedly barking at a haystack on a farm, a lad named Thomas Benson (16) inspected the stack, where he found the prisoners concealed in the hay. He informed his master, Mr. John McDoll, who mounted guard with his son while the lad cycled to Ormakirk for the police. The men made no resistance.

The Food Problem in England. Sir Arthur Yapp (Director of Food Economy) announced at Manchester, the new scale of voluntary rationing, which are graded according to occupation and sex. The scheme proposes eight pounds of bread a week for men, and five for women engaged in heavy industrial agricultural work; 7 lb. and 4 lb. respectively for men and women engaged in ordinary manual work; 4½ and 3½ lb. for sedentary workers and domestic. In addition, all workers are to receive 12 oz. of cereals other than bread, 2 lb. of meat, 10 oz. of butter or fat, and 8 oz. of sugar.

Stan Feltz Intriguing With Germany.

The Secret Service Department at Washington has published two of the so-called Stan Feltz documents. One is an official account of the 1916 uprising. It says: "There is an existing agreement with Germany that if the course of the war will allow it she will establish an independent Ireland." The Secret Service possesses other documents tending to show that several Stan Feltz recruited Germany last year to arrange for a new revolution. It is intimated that several women are playing important parts. It is also revealed that several Stan Feltz recently arrived in the United States. Chinese Philippine Lumber Co. The incorporation of a large transportation concern has just been effected by a number of the best known Chinese lumber merchants in the Philippines, headed by Dea C. Chuan. The corporation will do business under the firm name of Singsie Transportation company, and has an authorized capital stock of P300,000, all of which has been subscribed. The company will engage principally in the transportation of lumber in freight in the inter-island trade, and for that purpose will put into service a steam schooner of 500 tons capacity. The company has also completed arrangements to purchase further steamers from time to time.

Glasgow Captain's Bravery.

It was announced in the *London Gazette* on October 30 that the King has conferred the decoration of the Albert Medal upon Mr. Alexander McIntyre Spence, master of the steamship *Shuna*, owned by Messrs. Glen and Co., Glasgow. On July 2nd, 1917, while the steamship *Shuna* was anchored in the river Seine a fire broke out among some cases of grenades which formed part of the deck cargo. Captain Spence immediately hurried to the scene of the fire, but by the time he reached the spot the cases were well alight. With a few buckets of water he succeeded in extinguishing the fire, before the first hose could be started, and he then removed the alighted case. Later on some others became ignited, but the fire was got under by means of the hose. Considerable risk was incurred by Captain Spence in rendering the service, and his prompt action undoubtedly avoided a catastrophe and thus saved the lives of many.

NOTICES.

More German Conspiracy.
Martin Ilsen, a German lawyer and editor, has admitted at a police enquiry in New York that he was connected with three prisoners accused of conspiracy to plant bombs aboard ships bound for Allied countries in 1915 and 1916. Ilsen's story indicates that bombs were placed on board the Lusitania timed to go off near the Irish coast. The bombs were unexploded when the ship was torpedoed. Carl Schimmel, who had a law office in New York in 1915 and 1916, and is thought to be now in Germany, is believed to have superintended the effort to bomb the Lusitania. Schimmel's associates are believed to have been Captain von Rintelen, now in the Tomba Prison awaiting trial; Otto Seltzer, superintendent of the Adas; Hans Pienow interned; Captain Sternberg, now believed to be the commander of a German cruiser; Walter Scheele, a Brooklyn chemist, now in Mexico; Earene Reister, naturalized German restaurateur; Joseph Z. first, a printer in New York; and Walter Uhde, a German subject living in Brooklyn. Ilsen said he was in Schimmel's office when the Lusitania was torpedoed, and Schimmel angrily shouted, "The fool; he has ruined my work. I had nine magnificent plants on the Lusitania and they would have destroyed her before she reached Liverpool. What! He is trying to establish whether Herr von Rintelen was aboard the Lusitania."



OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FOUND AFTER 20 YEARS.

Modesty Personified.

Says the *Peking Daily News*, under the above heading:—The Eastern News Agency has received a telegram from Yunnan stating that although the Yunnan troops have so far only captured Luchow, they will continue to fight until the capture of Saifu is effected. The terms of peace proposed by General Tang Chi-chao are as follows: (1) Two Army Divisions of Yunnan troops and one Brigade of Kweichow troops shall be stationed permanently in Luchow, Saifu and Changkingling. (2) The Peking Government shall defray the expenses in connection with the Yunnan troops in Kweichow. (3) General Tang Chi-chao shall be appointed Military Inspector General of Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechwan. (4) The appointment of the Tachan of Szechwan must first be approved by General Tang Chi-chao.

Protecting The London Police. Scotland Yard is considering the question of special, anti-snarapal equipment for the police whose duty it is to stay on the streets and keep pedestrians "take cover" during air raids. They have already been provided with "sin hats" similar to those worn by the troops, but there now being considered a padded cape with woven piano-wire lining which is warranted to stop falling shrapnel and shell splinters. The suit prevent shoulder wounds. They may also be given a leather cap to relieve the hardness of falling bombs.

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109 The Peak six rooms.
Apply C. H. Gale, P. W. Department,
Hongkong.

Japanese Steamer Ashora.
The Japanese steamer Ashora, of 1,000 tons, with a full cargo, was reported ashore near the Pillar of Fire, below Wabun, on December 10. The vessel was lying in an awkward position across stream and another Japanese vessel was attempting to tow her off. Lights, guns and flags were subsequently sent her to lighten her of some of her cargo.

Schulenberg, said to be Germany's most clever and dangerous spy, uncovered a gigantic plot in which Schulenberg was working in the hope of destroying the principal waterfronts of the United States.

It is reported that Schulenberg formerly worked for a German secret agent under Von Brockhoff, and was connected with Von Papen and Bismarck, the Hitler plotter.

GLOVES

MOTOR GAUNTLETS \$9.59 PAIR

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL

NOTICES

THERAPION

Jan. 1st 1918

THERAPION



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE No. 616.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERS.—On December 20, 1917, Alfred Baldwin (Fred) Chambers, London Scottish, aged 18, 2nd son of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. H. Chambers, Shanghai. Died of wounds in France. (By cable.)

GALLETT.—On December 29, 1917, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, John Menzies Campbell Gallett (Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd.), aged 42 years.

NRW.—On December 29, 1917, at 623 East Yuhang Road, S. C. New, aged 58, Secretary of the Kianguan Dock.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1918.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS
RUPTURE.

As was very apparent in the earlier telegrams to hand yesterday, regarding the peace negotiations between Russia and Germany, a rupture was imminent. In our Notes we pointed out and attempted to show how it was that such rupture was inevitable; that sooner or later, as we had all long been of opinion, the ideas of Autocratic Germans and Revolutionary Russians were certain to conflict, and that the result might possibly be a much more serious matter than a mere breaking off of the peace negotiations. The telegrams that caused us to dwell on the point and which, as stated, were sufficient in themselves to justify the conclusion that a rupture was imminent, have been followed by fresh telegraphic news from Petrograd and elsewhere, which points unmistakably to the fact that the rupture is all but complete. Russian representatives from all fronts have been summoned to Petrograd, apparently to discuss the new situation that has arisen, and particularly, it would appear, to express their opinion as to the readiness and the state of preparedness of the Russian Army to resume hostilities, if need be. The representatives, it is reported, declared that the Army would defend the Revolution, but that they "demanded bread and boots," which proves that at heart the soldiers are still more concerned about their country and its national ideals than in patching up an ill-considered peace with Germany, with whom, it must surely be plain to them, they have nothing whatever in common. If all that is required to induce the Russian Army to resume what they ought never to have left off while Germany remained an invader on Russian soil, is "bread and boots," that should not long prove an obstacle towards a resumption of hostilities on the Eastern Front.

The Bolsheviks have now an opportunity of proving themselves to be the possessors of that good government and efficiency with which they have been credited, and it should not be a very difficult matter to re-organise the Army, particularly as there is no one so much willing help speedily forthcoming from the Allies. However, one or two little points have to be adjusted before that—from our point of view—very desirable state of affairs is likely to take place. Events certainly are shaping themselves in this direction, and the all-important point is "Will they materialise?" Before a right conclusion can be arrived at on that point, one must clearly grasp what has been the rock upon which the split has occurred; how serious or otherwise the rupture is, whether it is likely to be adjusted, or whether such an event is improbable. Judging by Mr. Trotsky's observations and those of the official organ of the Bolsheviks, it would appear that an adjustment is highly improbable. Both the Bolshevik leader and the newspaper not only roundly abuse the Germans but declare that Germany's policy is "unmasked." The peace proposals made by Germany indicate that "all the Austro-German promises of a democratic peace are unconscionable lies." The Bolsheviks, we imagine, must be about the last to have so concluded. From the uproar which they are now creating, one thing is clear, namely, that they and the Russians generally are strongly opposed to Germany or any other power directing the affairs of territory recently considered as within the confines of Russia. For Poland, Lithuania, Courland, parts of Livonia and Estonia they demand a state of independence in keeping with the principle of a nation's right to determine its own destiny. This appears to be the rock upon which the split has occurred, for the Central Powers have made it clear that their hold upon these territories amounts practically to annexation. Happily, this is all too apparent to the Bolsheviks, who now call upon, not only their own Army, but upon the peoples of the Central Powers to prevent "the Austro-German Imperialism making war on Revolutionary Russia for the subjection of Poland, Lithuania, Courland and Armenia." They also ask the German soldiers specifically to rise "for the Revolutionary struggle against a prolonged war."

The appeal to the peoples of the Central Powers and to the German soldiers will be in vain. It could only be made by revolutionary circumstances obtained by an appeal to common sense, without taking into consideration the many other motives animating our enemies. The Bolsheviks have ample cause in their desire for the furtherance of their ideals and of their distrust in the common enemy to make one supreme effort to resist the invaders still on their soil and thus, in siding in the Allied cause, to bring about the surest way of preventing a prolongation of the war, as also of re-establishing themselves honourably in the opinion of the world, which looks to a great nation to fulfil the obligations upon which it has entered.

The Ferry Fares.

Since the Star Ferry Company announced its intention of raising the price of season tickets as from the beginning of next month, a deal of adverse comment has been voiced by those most affected. We were not surprised, therefore, to receive the very pointed letter on the subject which appeared in our issue of yesterday. The observations of our correspondent most certainly reflect popular opinion on the matter, for there undoubtedly exists a strong feeling against the proposed increase. This is not the first occasion on which the ferry fares have been raised, and, as residents of the peninsula have no other means of crossing the harbour than by using the Company's boats, the public has in the past had no option but to pay the enhanced demands. It is, however, now being pertinently asked whether there is to be no limit to the Company's powers in the matter. We do not doubt that the Company is finding the service more costly to maintain than was the case in pre-war days, but the dividends paid by the concern and the present price of the shares compared with their par value make it clear that the Company is still flourishing. Whether the cost of running the boats can be reduced by an alteration of the time-table, as suggested by our correspondent, or not, we do think the public which keeps the Company alive is entitled to consideration and that its objection to a further increase in fares is deserving of notice in the proper quarters.

Labour and the War.

There have been endless indications since war broke out that the Labour and Socialist elements at home, in common with their brethren in all the belligerent countries, intend to have a good deal to say when the reconstruction period sets in after the declaration of peace. That is only to be expected, for, apart from the tremendous sacrifices which the masses have been called upon to make in this war, it is upon essentially democratic ideals that the Allies take their stand. Hence the Labourites consider that they have a right to make themselves heard when speaking on behalf of the people in regard to post-war questions. That right no reasonably-minded man will contest. Labour has certainly done magnificently during the war. It has made big concessions in regard to the suspension of Trade Union practices in order that our armies might be supplied with ample shot and shell, and it has given unsparringly of its manpower. But all the way through it has safeguarded its future rights, and, for good or ill, is destined to play a prominent part in the settlement of the thousand and one pressing problems which await solution after the war.

Post-War Aims.

Yesterday we published a summary of the policy of post-war reconstruction which the Labour Party has adopted, and it will be seen to have been of a most sweeping character. It advocates "a new social order, based not upon individualism and capitalist production, but on co-operation in production and distribution for the benefit of all." In short, it declares for unadulterated Socialism. Some of its suggestions, such as the enforcement of a minimum wage, the working out of a scheme for the employment of soldiers and war workers, and the nationalisation of the larger sources of production, will most probably be finally adopted, for we have learnt much from the war in some of these respects. But the questions of fiscal policy and a levy on capital, which are raised as likely to lead to a conflict in viewpoint. There are other interests than those of Labour to be safeguarded, and it is well to recognise right away that the British spirit is totally opposed to any general adoption of ultra-idealistic or visionary political theories.

Captain W. H. Hardy.

Captain William H. Hardy, the survivor of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan will leave for America early this year.

DAY BY DAY.

DILIGENCE IS THE MOTHER OF GOOD LUCK.

To-morrow's Anniversary.—To-morrow is the first anniversary of the resignation from the Cabinet of Mr. A. Henderson. Mr. W. Bruce and Mr. G. H. Roberts in consequence of a decision of the Labour Congress on the question of compulsion.

The Dollar.—The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2. 3/8d.

Exempted.—The Moslem Club has been exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance.

Public Latrines.—The Government proposes to erect public latrines at Stanton Street and at Whitfield.

Rate Reminder.—It is notified for the information of owners and occupiers of tenements that rates for the first quarter of 1918, including the Special War Rate of 7 per cent, are payable in advance on or before the 31st January, 1918.

Telegrams to Russia.—The Great Northern Telegraph Co. announces that telegraphic communication with Russia and the whole of Siberia has been restored. Telegraphic communication with Europe via Russia has also been restored, but the traffic is subject to heavy delay.

Food and Drugs.—The return of samples examined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance during 1917 show that the following analyses were made:—Milk, 51; bread, 9; brandy, 8; whisky, 8; beer, 6; port wine, 4; rum, 3; sherry, 2; gin, 2; and flour, 1. Of these, five samples of milk, two of bread and one of whisky were found to be adulterated.

The Dental Board.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to re-appoint Dr. George Ernest Aubrey, Dr. Oswald Marriott, Dr. Frederick Howard Kew, and Dr. Joseph Whitely Noble to be Members of the Dental Board for a further term of three years, with effect from the 17th July, 1917, and to appoint Dr. E. Evans Jones to sit during the absence of Dr. Noble or until further notice.

Grave-Digger Robbed.—A grave-digger at Mount Caroline Cemetery has reported to the Police that last night a number of men entered his house, bound his wife, four men and himself hand and foot, gagged them with pieces of wood and threatened them that if they made a noise they would hit them with revolvers they were carrying. The robbers then ransacked the house and took away with them money, jewellery and clothing to the value of \$240 4s.

Alleged Junk Robbery.—Four men were charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with robbery on a junk. The story as told by Inspector Sim was that on the night of January 1, five men got a sloop at Canal Bridge and went to the junk which was lying off Kowloon Island. They boarded her and after threatening the occupants took away money and jewellery. The junk people blew a whistle which was heard by Sergeant Floyd at Wanchai Police Station and he telephoned to No. 2 Police Station. Detectives were sent out and the four defendants were arrested. The case was adjourned.

Clothes Wouldn't Fit.

Two men were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of 79 tins of prepared opium. Evidence was given by a Chinese Revenue Officer, who said that when he asked to search the basket which the first defendant was carrying, the man said that it did not belong to him; and that he was bringing it ashore for another man who had paid him some money. Mr. F. X. D'Almeida who defended, said that the clothes in the basket did not fit the first defendant or second either. He would like the men to be taken outside and have them tried on. This was done and the clothes were found to be much too small. Revenue Officer Clark said that he had no reason to doubt the story of defendants. His Worship discharged the men.

NEW GERMAN OUTRAGE.

Trap for Red Cross Workers.

Mr. H. Perry Robinson writes to the Daily News from France under date of November 4 as follows:—

Since the fighting on Oct. 30 the comparative quiet has prevailed on the main battle-front. When the enemy's immediate counter-attacks failed to make any impression on our new line heavier attacks seem not to have been attempted. During the day and night following our advance the Canadians had to repel five counter-attacks in rapid succession on the north side of Passchendaele.

These, though promptly delivered and with considerable strength in proportion to their local support troops, and large reserves were not drawn upon. Probably the firmness of our line and the severity with which all these attacks were treated by our artillery warned the Germans that heavier operations would only increase their losses.

At all events, no later attempts to recover lost ground have been made. Shelling on both sides, however, has been almost continuously heavy, the enemy in particular, besides shrapnel and high explosives of all a size, using great quantities of lacrymatory, mustard, and other gas shells.

More than once recently I have referred to the difficulty of getting in the wounded from these dreadful battlefields, and told how the Germans in various ways take advantage of our humanity and the respect we show for all Red Cross work. They have invented a new trick. The men in our forward positions hear an apparently English voice crying "Stretcher bearer, stretcher bearer," from somewhere out in the waste. The stretcher goes out in the direction of the sound, and when a little distance away from our lines is fired on by German snipers or machine-guns from shell holes.

In contrast to this is a letter found on a German prisoner dated Sept. 23, which reads:—"Our stretcher bearers are now on the roads and bringing in the wounded. They carry the Red Cross flag, and can go up to the front line unmolested. The English even let the ambulance drive up without firing."

An even more unpleasant story is unfolded in a diary which we have captured of men of the Landwehr Division. Less than two miles behind the German front line, in the flooded area beyond the Yser, nearly due east from Perwyse, on the Belgian front, is a little village called Leke. Naturally, as it is far within the shelled radius it has long been evacuated by civilians.

Now in this diary we find: "Fifty young women and girls have been working on concrete dug-outs at Leke. It is in the zone of fire, and was shelled no longer ago than yesterday. It is a shameless deed, which cannot be surpassed even in the imagination. It is all simply incredible. But how does the German diary know that this 'shameless deed' is being done? The diary tells us, 'It is my duty to take the gang of forty-seven women to Leke every morning and bring them back in the evening.'"

From another source we learn that orders have recently been given to observe great economy in the use of concrete, "owing to the shortage in raw material." It is impossible not to wonder how far this shortage of raw material is due to difficulties of importation from neutral countries owing to recent incidents.

I have already commented on the extraordinary statement of a recent German communiqué that in the fighting of Oct. 30 the village of Passchendaele was at one time lost [when we had never attacked it], but was subsequently recovered by gallant counter-attacks. I referred to the fact that some of our private who pushed out beyond our lines reported that Passchendaele had been evicted, most gallantly made to go back, and "opined" that panic again by troops which were in fact seized the enemy there, reserve for counter-attack. So we now know from German sources that this was true. The attack after all. But it was German garrison of the village delivered against their own men simply ran from it in terror, but who ran away, and not against when we showed no sign of the hated English, who did not occupy the place they were happen to be there.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending January 12, 1893.)

The Dollar.

January 5.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/8.

The Tamar.

January 6.—H.M.S. Tamar, with naval reliefs in the Far East, arrived at Singapore this morning and will leave to-morrow for Hongkong. She must have made splendid passage cut, being at least four days ahead of time. She brings new crews for the Albatross, Osprey, Mercury, Pigmy, Plover, Redpole, and Victor Emanuel—over 900 men in all.

Crown Colony Federation.

January 7.—A leading article contains the following:—"It is not for Hongkong to take the initiative in Crown Colony Federation, though rather than let it drop we would do it gladly. But Ceylon is naturally fitted to take the lead being bigger and older. If not Ceylon, then Singapore as being more heavily oppressed, and more united. If both decline, then it will be for Hongkong to take up the forlorn hope, first setting the example of forcing the Colonial Office to sanction an Official Majority. It can be done, easily enough, as other Colonies have done before. Then, when Hongkong is free to rule itself, it will be free to talk of federation."

Gap Rock.

January 9.—At last Gap Rock has been supplied with detonating signals, which will be of great value to shipping. The Gazette states that "during the following signal will be made from Gap Rock Light-house:—An explosive report like a gun every ten minutes." It would be an additional favour to the mercantile community if the size of the gun could be stated, or if some indication of the distance at which it is audible could be given.

Sir Chaloner Alabaster.

January 10.—As we stated some time since would certainly be the case, Sir Chaloner Alabaster will not return to Canton to resume his duties as British Consul-General. In fact he has resigned his position in the Consul Services and retires on a well-earned pension. His health is given as the reason for Sir Chaloner's retirement, but it is an open secret that when he left Canton he had no intention whatever of returning. Alabaster was one of the ablest and most independent of British Consuls in this part of the world, and he will be greatly missed.

Combined Chair and Ricksha.

January 11.—An ingenious citizen has taken out a patent for a combination of hill-chair and ricksha. It appeared in the streets a few days ago, and raised shouts of laughter among the coolies. Then the owners went up the hill in the chair, leaving the wheels at the bottom and somebody stole them, and now the patent is for sale at a nominal price.

"Some" English.

January 11.—A coolie charged yesterday at the Police Court with having used his licensed ricksha to carry cargo, produced the following letter from his employer, which is a lovely specimen of "English as she is spoke":—"Dear Sir, The 'Only' have brought my meet & on Saturday home with his ricksha and of he has not committed any other crime I think you shall not put him in trouble.—Yours most obedient.—(Fined \$2 or 7 days, and the document forwarded to the Chicago Exhibition.)"

DEATH OF MR. UN KAM-WA.

Succumbs Suddenly at Canton.

It is with regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Un Kam-wa, one of the best known members of the Chinese community, which took place suddenly at Canton, yesterday. Mr. Un was paying a visit to the southern metropolis and was, apparently, in good health when he left. The body is being brought to Hongkong to-morrow.

The deceased was educated at Queen's College, and, after being a teacher at his old school for some time, acted as interpreter at the Supreme Court for two years. From that time onwards he has been identified with commercial matters and was, at the time of his death, one of the most successful men in the Colony. He was sole proprietor of the Wah Hing Yang firm of exporters, Director of the Fok Wa Banking and Insurance Company, Chairman of the Ying Lee Co., Ltd., Director of the Star Manufacturing Co., was interested in one of the leading piece goods firms and was at one time in partnership with the late Sir Chantung Liang-cheng.



The Late Mr. Un Kam-wa.

The deceased had prominently identified himself with public institutions and was a generous member of the Committee of the Po Leung Kuk. He was also a member of the Permanent Committee of the Chinese Cemetery, of the Committee of the Exporters Association in the British Chamber of Commerce, and on the Executive Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. He was also President of the Chinese Club.

In connection with the Hongkong Police Reserve, he had shown great generosity and when the Chinese British subjects were first anxious to enrol themselves in the three Volunteer Corps the late Mr. Un offered to make himself responsible for the equipment of the section. It was thought, however, that a Chinese Police Reserve Company would be better, and Mr. Un then offered \$3,000 towards the cost of the uniforms and also promised to raise whatever further sum was needed. For this he was specially thanked by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Since then the deceased had made many contributions and was a founder member of the Headquarters Club.

It will thus be seen that the Colony has lost one of its most public spirited benefactors.

Profiteering in Japan.

Profiteering in Japan is carried to a point that would be almost impossible in any other country, says the Japan Chronicle. Not satisfied with the enormous profits made during the last few years, amounting in many cases to an average of 50 per cent, the spinning mills have agreed to adopt a policy of restricting output, not because there is any evidence of over-production, but with the deliberate intention of forcing up prices and making the consumers pay more. As a result during the last few days prices on the yarn market have been soaring. At the same time there is not the slightest attempt to increase the wages of the operatives. It will be interesting to see how long the Japanese will continue to tamely submit to these practices.

RACE PROSPECTS.

Particulars of Hongkong Owners' Stables.

For several weeks past now, there has been a steady influx of ponies for the forthcoming Races in February, and owners and trainers have been getting busy discovering the merits of the various mounts. Happy Valley presents an animated appearance every morning and although serious time-taking has not yet become of much value, watches have been recording the speed of the initial gallops to good purpose.

A representative of *Telegraph*, who visited Happy Valley this morning, learned that over fifty subscription griffins have so far come down from the North and been drawn for. From what has already been seen of them, they are decidedly above the average. There has been keen competition this year for Derby griffins and high prices have been paid by several ambitious stables. It is the general opinion that the classic race will be a more open affair than even it was last year, but the remainder of the training season will doubtless fine matters down to a small selection. Among the old ponies there are some well-known winners due to compete.

Sir Paul's stable will this year consist of four Derby ponies, which are due to arrive next week, and among his old ponies are *Perfection*, *Dahlia*, *Dandy*, *Libia* and *Attraction* *Dahlia* (de Herolun). There will also be at least four subs.

John Paul's string is yet to be completed, but it is definitely known that in addition to what is said to be a "crack" Derby runner there will be the old ponies *Silverstreak*, *Sandy* and *Star of Don*, the first-named being thought one of the best of the old mounts.

St. Ellis Kadcorie is known to have three Derby ponies, a sub, and Australian Chief, *Pingwa* Chief, *Essex* Chief and *Kalgen* Chief, mounts known to Hongkong owners.

Mr. Lewis is the joint possessor of *Fairy Light*, (the winner of the Shanghai Derby), *Christmas Light* and *Beacon Light*, and will also have five Derby mounts and four subscription griffins, a sufficiently strong stable to warrant some expectations.

Mr. Henry Humphreys is expected to have Derby griffins down during the coming week, and, in addition to two subscription griffins, will have last year's winning pony, *Northlands*, again doing duty.

Mr. H. P. White will own three Derby candidates, one old pony, *Spec*, and some subs.

Mr. Bewick has the old pony *Arizona* and two subs.

It would be possible to give a whole list of other stables, but the above, which may be said to be the principal, give an idea of the preparations which are being made. There are to be at least two new stables this year, Mr. "Elretus" of Shanghai, owner of the well-known "Sand" stable, coming down to compete, and also M. de Journal, who is owning three subs. It will be learnt with regret that Mr. Ezra, whose mounts did so well last year, is not being represented.

BANK RETURNS.

Following are the returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st December, 1917, as certified by the managers of the respective banks:

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank.	\$5,577,429.	\$5,000,000.
Hongkong Bank.	\$1,433,096.	17,000,000.
Merchants Bank.	\$1,149,504.	550,000.

Total... \$8,160,029. 22,550,000.
 * Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$150,000.
 † Securities with the Crown Agents \$110,000.

Germany's Food Substitutes. With no less than 7,000 food substitutes, Germans cannot complain of the lack of variety on their tables.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING
 LONG WINTER COATS
 COSTUMES
 FURS
 CHILDREN'S COATS
 AND
 FUR SETS.

TELEPHONE 644

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Election of a J. P. Representative.

Notice is given that the term of office of the Honourable Mr. Henry Edward Pollock, representative of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace upon the Legislative Council, expires on the 18th day of January, 1918; and that he has expressed his willingness to stand again.

In the event of another Justice of the Peace being nominated, a meeting of the Justices other than Government officials will be held at the Magistracy on Monday, the 28th day of January, 1918, from 12 noon to 1 p.m., for the purpose of electing a representative of the Justices upon the Legislative Council. Justices of the Peace, who are Government officials, are not entitled to take part in these proceedings. Every candidate must be nominated in writing by one Justice and seconded by another, and the nomination delivered to the undersigned not later than Monday, the 15th January, 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralph state:—
 Y.M.C.A. Division.
 Tuesday, January 8th.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Sallying Division.
 Monday, January 7th.—4.15 p.m. Recruits, Squad Drill.
 Wednesday, January 9th.—2.30 p.m. Band Practice.
 Thursday, January 10th.—4.15 p.m. Recruits, Squad Drill.
 Saturday, January 12th.—2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

Queen's College Division.
 "A" Section.
 Thursday, January 10th.—1.20 p.m. Banding Practice.
 Friday, January 11th.—4.20 p.m. Squad Drill.

"B" Section.
 Monday, January 7th.—4.20 p.m. First Aid Class.
 Tuesday, January 8th.—1.20 p.m. Squad Drill.
 Thursday, January 10th.—4.20 p.m. First Aid Class.
 Friday, January 11th.—1.20 p.m. Squad Drill.

Members transferred to "A" Section will be medically examined at the Normal School on Monday, January 7th, between 1.20 p.m. and 2 p.m.

Victoria Division.
 Friday, January 11th.—5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Salt Revenue Surplus. The sum of \$2,000,000 has been handed over to the Chinese Government by the Quintuple Banks, being surplus of the salt revenue for November, 1917, says the *Peking Evening Times*.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

The Hongkong Treasury has issued the following financial statement for the month of September, 1917:—

Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 31st August, 1917	\$3,745,099.55
Revenue from 1st to 30th September, 1917	953,225.25
Expenditure from 1st to 30th September, 1917	4,698,325.00
Balance, 31st September, 1917	\$3,882,737.15

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON FRIDAY, the 11th January, 1918, at 3 P.M. on the spot.
 The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of Booths and Mats, on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.
 Terms—Cash.
 For Plan and Condition of Sale, apply to—
HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers to the Government.
 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1918.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
 TEL. 468
 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR
 HOUSE FED CAPONS
 AND
 CHICKENS
 ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST
 TENDER EATING, DELICATE
 FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

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THESE ARE THE
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From any point that you wish to Judge it, **PETER DAWSON WHISKY** is all that could be asked.

There is a good reason for the many friends it has won.
STOCKED BY ALL DEALERS.

SOLE AGENTS—
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
 WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT



"Viyella"
 SHIRTS
 with Collars
 To match

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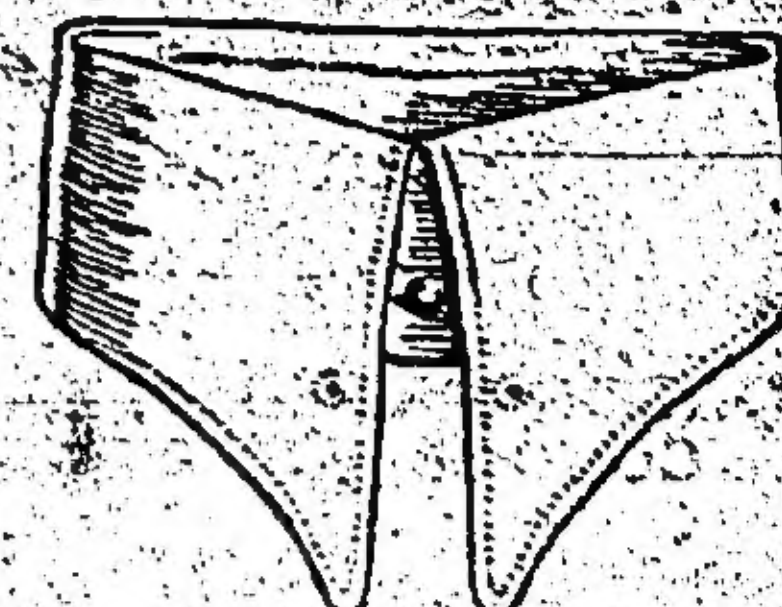
"Viyella" is light yet warm, absolutely unshrinkable, and will not irritate the most sensitive skin.

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 MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
 16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TELEPHONE 25.

Summit SOFT COLLARS

SHAPE 68.

An improved Polo Shape made from soft Oxford Matt material. It has neatly blunted points and is made with eyelet holes for safety pin.



STOCKED IN HALF SIZES 14 to 18 1/2 inches.

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 MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
 16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TELEPHONE NO. 26.

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is absolutely all wool and unshrinkable, it is made by one of the oldest makers of Underwear in the United Kingdom, Comfort being assured.

WE STOCK IT IN ALL WEIGHTS.

KNITTED WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS
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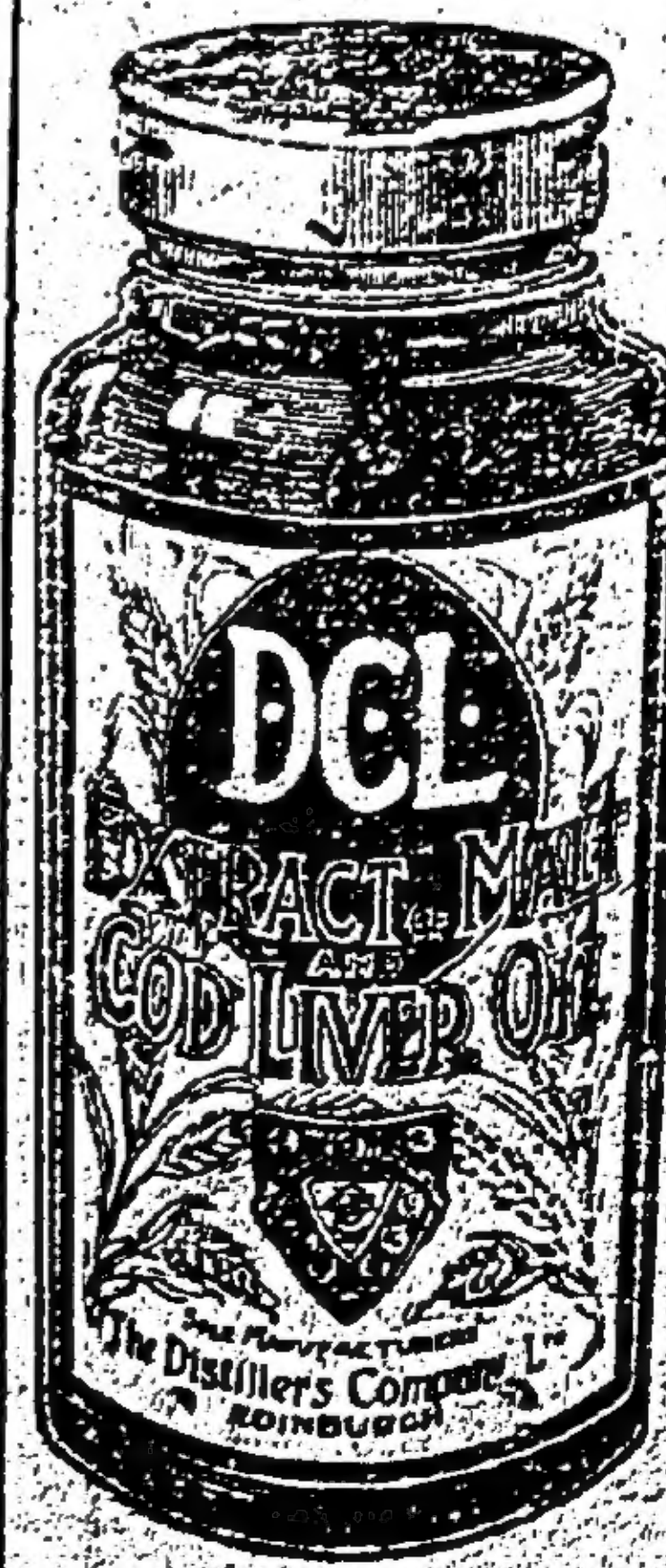
NEW MODELS JUST RECEIVED.
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TEL. NO. 136. 8, Queen's Road, Central Hongkong.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE FOOD SITUATION.

London, January 3.
Lord Rhonda, in a speech to the Food Ministry said he was willing to make grants in order to encourage the establishment of communal kitchens. The food situation need occasion no alarm. The scheme for compulsory rationing was nearly complete and would be applied after Cabinet sanction. The margin output would shortly equal that of before the war and tea supplies would soon improve and prices be reduced. He foreshadowed a considerable temporary shortage of meat.

SPANISH PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

Madrid, January 3.
The King has dissolved Parliament. The elections have been fixed for February 17 and the meeting of the new Parliament for March 11.

SHANGHAI LIBEL ACTION.

\$25,000 Claimed as Damages.

The case was continued on Saturday in the Mixed Court Shanghai, (says the N. C. Daily News of December 31)—before Mr. M. F. Perkins, American Assessor, and Magistrate Li, in which Mr. H. D. Rodger is suing T. L. Wong to recover \$25,000 damages for libel.

Mr. Rodger owned his own case with the assistance of Mr. Haskell, and Mr. E. W. Godfrey appeared for the defence.

Mr. G. F. Lindsay, of Messrs. Lowe, Birgham and Matthews, was called and he stated that he had prepared a statement of Mr. Rodger's accounts for the past three months.

Mr. Godfrey objected to this evidence being sprung on him at the last moment.

Mr. Rodger stated that the evidence was only brought to show the Court the actual damage that had been suffered.

Mr. Godfrey, in outlining the facts of the case, from the defendant's point of view, said that a friend of Wong's had some difficulty with regard to a contract for purchase of a motor car and the defendant was asked to take him to a lawyer. Now, taking cases to lawyers was not a thing which Wong was accustomed to do, in spite of the fact that his position as interpreter at the Loosa Police Station would allow him, if he wished, to introduce hundreds of cases. Wong knew Mr. Rodger, had known him from the time he joined the International Correspondence School to take up certain studies. He took his friend to the plaintiff and introduced him, and asked the plaintiff to take up the case as a reasonable fee. Wong did not look for, did not expect and did not ask for anything in the shape of commission. It was not correct that the case was taken to Mr. Rodger about November 8, just before the races. Mr. Rodger's and Mr. Haskell's statements with regard to the case were inaccurate. The case was taken during October and that the defendant was in a position to verify by documents which he had in his possession. The matter was taken up by Mr. Rodger and there was nothing more for the defendant to do for some time; in fact, as far as he was concerned, he had practically finished with it.

Later Mr. Rodger met Wong during November and asked him to come to his office. Wong called and the plaintiff was not in. He went on another occasion and met Mr. Rodger outside the office in his car. In the meantime the defendant had been approached by a certain Chinese in connection with some coolie business, into the details of which counsel did not think it necessary to enter, and he made a proposal to the plaintiff that he should go and see his consular authorities in connection therewith.

Mr. Rodger took him into the office and they both went to the American Consulate. On the way there was a discussion in the car on the question of commission which Mr. Rodger expressed a desire to pay Wong. At the Consulate, Mr. Rodger was apparently unable to see the Consul-General, but on the next day Wong again called on Mr. Rodger and it was then explained that there was nothing in the "coolie" matter. Then, Wong would tell the Court, how the plaintiff went to his

STREET PREACHING.

Chinese Convicted on Two Charges.

The case of the Chinese charged with street preaching, using indecent and abusive language to the Police and causing an obstruction in Ramsey Street was continued this morning at the Magistracy, before Mr. Dyer Ball. Trooper 680 J. H. N. Mody, of the Mounted Police, gave evidence. He stated he was on the 3rd inst. on patrol with Sgt. Arnold in Ramsey Street. The Sergeant dispersed several crowds listening to street preachers. With the exception of defendant, all the preachers moved off when ordered. The defendant, on being asked to move on, used filthy and indecent oaths in Chinese and the Sergeant dismounted and arrested the man. As the man struggled and was violent, he was handed over to an Indian Sergeant.

The defendant brought a Chinese Catholic to say he was a good man.

Sgt. Arnold asked the Magistrate permission to ask defendant, why, if as alleged, he had been whipped by the Sergeant, he did not report the matter on being charged before Inspector Kent at the Central Station. He said he had forgotten whether he had or not.

Inspector Kent said he had not.

The Magistrate decided to convict defendant of using indecent and filthy language to the Police and also of causing an obstruction. Defendant would be required to find a surety and the two to sign bonds of \$50 each for his good behaviour for six months; in default, he would be imprisoned for one month, with hard labour.

safe, returned to his desk and asked Wong for his initials, was told, and proceeded to write out a cheque for \$80, being the equivalent of \$15, 60 which had been mentioned previously as the amount of the commission. This was offered to Wong, who refused to take it. Wong would tell them that he actually saw Mr. Rodger write "T. L. Wong" on the stub of the cheque book. He refused to accept the cheque but was persuaded by Mr. Rodger and eventually said "Very well then. You say Champs' tickets with it and if we win, then you shall have half share with me." That was the arrangement which was made. Now, counsel called for and notified Mr. Rodger to produce that cheque book and Mr. Rodger produced a stub and also the cheque from the bank. Now the cheque and also the stub were made out in the name of Mr. Ohill, the member of the Race Club, whom Mr. Rodger had introduced with the plaintiff and the counterfoil in the cheque book it would be seen that the name of T. L. Wong was entered there in quite large characters, and the counterfoil little less bold was entered there.

Mr. Rodger objected that this was not the case and promised to produce the counterfoil again at the next hearing.

After a further statement by Mr. Godfrey, the case was again adjourned.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state—

Strength.

Loco. Corp. F. O. Goodman rejoined the Corps on 22.12.17 and is posted to "B" Company, No. 8 Platoon. Private F. J. Brage joined the Corps on 23.12.17 and has been posted to "A" Company, No. 4 Platoon. The Administrative Commandant records, with deep regret, the death of the Private H. M. Bain, "B" Company, on 29th December, 1917. Pte. F. A. Coleman, "B" Company, is permitted to resign, on being granted a Commission as Lieutenant in the R. N. V. R., dated 2nd January, 1918. Pte. E. H. Summers, "D" Company, resigned on 27th December, 1917. Pte. J. O. Wiseman, "A" Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 10th December, 1917. Pte. W. J. W. Johnston, "A" Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 21st December 1917.

Promotions.

Engineer Company dated 1st January, 1918.—Corpl. L. J. Blackburn to be Company Q. M. Sergeant; Corpl. J. R. Kynoch to be Sergeant; Sapper W. N. Fleming to be Lance Corporal; Sapper J. McCormack to be Lance Corporal; Sapper J. B. Thompson to be Lance Corporal.

Transfers.

Pte. H. Humphreys, "B" Company, is transferred to "D" Company, No. 2 Section, dated 23rd December, 1917. Sergeant J. H. Barrington, Engineer Company, is transferred to "B" Company, dated 2nd January, 1918.

Leave.

Spr. N. MacArthur, Eng. Coy., is granted 2 months' leave, from 21.12.17. Gr. J. Penley, Art. Coy., is granted 21 days' leave, from 2.1.18. Pte. A. Mountain, Stricker Bearer Section, is granted 2 months' leave from 30.12.17. Pte. N. D. Pullen "A" Company, is granted 6 months' leave, from 7.1.18. Spr. T. Miller, Eng. Coy., is granted leave from 3.1.18 to 30.1.18. Pte. T. J. Fisher, Mounted Section, is granted 1 month's leave, from 6.1.18. Spr. L. S. Straube, Eng. Coy., is granted 3 months' leave, from 2.1.18.

Field Operations, 23rd December 1917.

The following remarks by the General Officer Commanding China Command, are published for the information of all concerned:—I was much pleased with the endurance shown by those members of the Hongkong Defence Corps who marched all the way from Lo Wu to Kowloon Ferry, taking part in this Field Day on the way.

Medical Certificates.

Medical certificates for exemption from parades etc. must be obtained from one of the Medical Officers of the Corps.

Dress.

Warrant Officers will not wear belts and sidearms in walking-out dress. All Warrant Officers' Jackets will have side pockets in future.

Examination for Promotion.

An examination will be held early in April next.

Communication Drill.

A Communication Drill will take place at Headquarters on Tuesday, 8th instant, at 6.30 p.m. Officers and N.C.O.s of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N.C.O.s may attend if they so desire. Infantry Training 1914, Sections 1 to 26, will be practised.

Lecture.

The Administrative Commandant will give a lecture at Headquarters on Thursday, 10th instant, at 8.30 p.m. on Map Reading and Field Sketching. All Officers and N.C.O.s of the Corps are invited to attend.

Officers' Messing Course. Exercises 1 and 2 will be fired on Monday, 12th instant, at 3 p.m. at Kennedy Road Range. Officers' Messing Course. Exercises 3 and 4 will be fired on Tuesday, 13th instant, at 3 p.m. at Kennedy Road Range. Officers' Messing Course. Exercises 5 and 6 will be fired on Wednesday, 14th instant, at 3 p.m. at Kennedy Road Range.

Parades at Belchers Battery.—Monday, 7th instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company D.R.F. Class only. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Company D.R.F. Class only.

Tuesday, 8th instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full parade. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Full parade.

Thursday, 10th instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company Layers' and Sappers' Class only. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Company Layers' and Sappers' Class only.

Friday, 11th instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full parade. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Full parade.

Sunday, 13th instant.—Right and Left Half Companies. Sub-calibre practice at Stonecutters. Full particulars will be issued later.

Engineer Orders.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell:—4th to 11th instant.—E. L. Manning nightly at Belchers and Lyceum. Parades as per Roster posted at Headquarters. Engines driven at 5.30 p.m.; Electricians at 5.45 p.m.

Officers next for duty:—Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Matthewman; Lyceum, Captain Jones; Stonecutters, Lieut. Nall.

Parades for Instruction.—Classes for higher ratings at Belchers at 6 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff Sergeants Ovenside and Parsons. R.E. Corporal Day and 2nd Corporal Norris H.K.D.O.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 2nd to 16th January, 1918, is posted at Headquarters.

Infantry Parades.—Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan:—

"A" COMPANY.

Note.—Dummy cartridges will be taken to all Musketry instruction parades. N.C.O.s and men who have completed their Musketry Course need not attend these parades.

Monday, 7th instant.—4.30 p.m. Standard Test No. 11 (Grouping with Min. Ammunition), at Kennedy Road Range, for all who have not passed this test. Dress, Drill order without rifles. 5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Scandal Point. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 8th instant.—4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, at Scandal Point. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches. No. 4 Platoon, at Headquarters. Section Drill.

Wednesday, 9th instant.—4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order.—5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 10th instant.—4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 11th instant.—4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Note.—Dummy cartridges will be taken to all Musketry instruction parades. N.C.O.s and men who have completed their Musketry Course need not attend these parades.

Monday, 7th instant.—4.30 p.m. Standard Test No. 11 (Grouping with Min. Ammunition), at Kennedy Road Range, for all who have not passed this test. Dress, Drill order without rifles. 5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order.

Tuesday, 8th instant.—4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order.—5.15 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, at Scandal Point. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches.



NOTHING DOING!

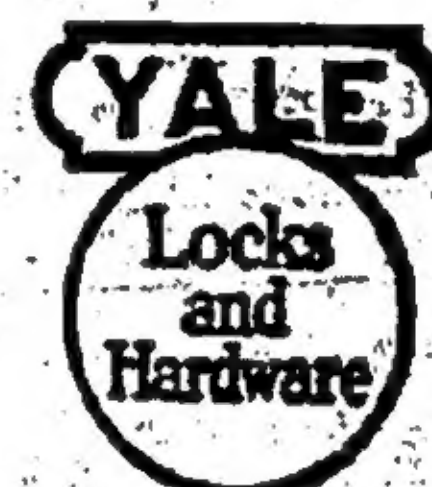
A Yale Product never goes back on its reputation for Quality and Service

The buyer of a Yale Product knows he can depend upon it—because he knows that the name "Yale" on the product is a definite visible guarantee of inbuilt lasting quality.

Yale Products are known and used the world over. In millions of buildings, every day in the year, Yale locks and hardware are giving the perfect service that can come only from finest materials, most skilled artisanship and soundest manufacturing practice.

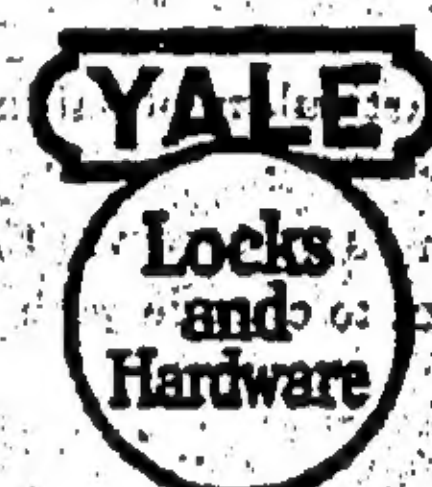
Buy Yale Products by name. Look for the name "Yale" on night latches, padlocks, door closers, and Builders' hardware.

For sale by hardware dealers.



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AGENTS



Thursday, 10th instant.—4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 11th instant.—4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 13th instant.—3.00 p.m. No. 3 Platoon (Kowloon Dock Sections as detailed by O.S.M. Ratley, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Monday, 7th instant.—5.10 p.m. at Kowloon Dock. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, men detailed by O.S.M. Duncan only, for completion of Part 1 of Table "C" of the Machine Gun Course.

Tuesday, 8th instant.—7.10 a.m. at Kennedy Road Range. No. 3 Gun. Men detailed by Sgt. Peley only, for completion of Part 1 as above. 5.10 p.m. at Kowloon Dock. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns. Men detailed by O.S.M. Duncan only, for completion of Part 1 of Table "C" of the Machine Gun Course.

Wednesday, 9th instant and Thursday, 10th instant.—5.00 p.m. at Kennedy Road Range. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns. Men detailed by Sgt. J. Bensonman and other men detailed by O.S.M. G.C. Company for completion of Part 1 as above. On these dates firing will commence at 4.30 p.m. and as many men as possible should be present at that time.

Monday, 7th instant.—4.30 p.m. Standard Test No. 11 (Grouping with Min. Ammunition), at Kennedy Road Range, for all who have not passed this test. Dress, Drill order without rifles. 5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order.

Tuesday, 8th instant.—4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order.—5.15 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, at Scandal Point. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

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UNION CHURCH.

The Ladies Working Party.

The Ladies Working Party of Union Church has sent two cases to Amara, Mesopotamia, containing the following:—187 shirts, 88 suits of pyjamas, 12 pairs of handkerchiefs, 180 pairs of socks, 7 pairs of knee caps, 20 pairs of mittens, 14 pairs of bed socks, 6 pairs of cuffs, 13 helmets, 22 mufflers, 8 caps, 24 milk covers, 30 surgical caps, 4 eye bandages, 9 shrouds, 450 rolled bandages, 31 face cloths, 24 mops, 1 1/2 cash-covers. To local groups, 216 handkerchiefs.

The following letters have been received:—

Glasgow, 19th Oct. 1917.

Dear Mrs. Hinkling,

I regret extremely having taken so long to acknowledge the huge case of comforts. The shirts, stockings and pyjamas are beautiful, and will be of great use to the men. I am sending a letter to France and the rest to our hospital here. At present I am not nursing as I had a break down in May. Your gifts are of great value to the hospital. The articles are so suitable. The bandages too are very much required. I have some of the men will write and thank you for the garments, but I shall be sure you may be sure it is not because they are not grateful, but because they are shy. Kindly accept the thanks of the Sisters and all who have the pleasure of assisting the gifts from the members of Union Church.

Yours sincerely,

Edna G. M. Miller.

3rd Scottish General

Hospital

Glasgow, 22nd Oct. 1917.

Dear Madam,

I beg to acknowledge, with grateful thanks, receipt of a box of comforts for use of the sick and wounded soldiers at this hospital, from your church work party. The gifts are most appreciated and we are very pleased to have received them.

Yours faithfully,

Edna G. M. Miller.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

World Crops.

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome issues estimates of the total yield of crops in a number of countries. For Spain, France, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, United States, British India, Japan, and Algeria the aggregate wheat crop is put at 482,958,000 quintals, representing 98 per cent. of the 1916 yield, and 85.2 per cent. of the average for 1911-15. The total yield of rye for Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, and the United States is 37,168,000 quintals, which is 94.8 per cent. of the 1916 crop and 92.5 per cent. of the average for 1911. The barley yield for the same countries as in the case of wheat (except British India) is 112,596,000 quintals, or 99.7 per cent. of the 1916 crop and 95.4 per cent. of the 1911-15 average. Oats for the same countries as named in the case of wheat (excepting British India and Japan) is 371,325,000 quintals, or 116.3 per cent. of the 1916 crop and 114 per cent. of the 1911-15 average. Maize is even more satisfactory, the crop being 846,244,000 quintals, which is 123.7 per cent. of the 1916 crop, and 115.4 per cent. of the average of 1911-15. The yield of potatoes in the United States is 60 per cent. over that of 1916, while the yield of the vine in Italy is given as 22 per cent. more than in 1916.

Chinese Cotton.

In connection with Chinese cotton, Messrs. Bryant and Co. in their circular of December 24, state:—The market during the past week has seen an entire change in the situation and from a weak market reported in our last issue we have a firm one today. Trading has been restricted to a great extent owing to the stringency in the money markets in China, and while a fair business is passing for cash deliveries very little is reported for forward, though buyers are willing to pay heavy premiums for late deliveries. Exports to Japan during the past week are in the neighbourhood of 35,000 piculs and a small business is again reported with that country. There is nothing fresh to add to what has been reiterated in our previous issues and fluctuations will be the order of the day from now on to the end of the China New Year Holidays, after which we expect further activities in the market. Tone of the market firm.

Indian Indigo.

The first forecast of the Indigo crop, based upon reports received from the six provinces which contain practically the whole area under indigo in British India, shows that the total area sown is estimated at 617,100 acres, which is virtually the same as the revised estimate at the corresponding date of last year. As compared with the final estimate of last year (756,400 acres) the present estimate shows a decrease of 18 per cent. The total yield of dye is now roughly estimated at 70,000 cwt., as against 75,000 cwt. estimated at this time last year, or a decrease of 6.5 per cent. As compared with the final estimate shows a decrease of 26 per cent. Weather conditions at sowing time were favourable, and an extended area was sown with the crop, except in the Madras Decan, where failure of rains, combined with a fall in prices, curtailed the area to such an extent as to counter balance the increase in all other provinces. The crop has been adversely affected by excessive rain and floods in Bihar, the Punjab, and the western districts of the United Provinces. Elsewhere the condition of the crop is reported to be good.

An International Fleet of Merchantmen.

An Italian paper says that the Entente Powers have agreed to constitute a large international fleet of merchantmen, consisting of enemy and requisitioned ships, to be distributed among the countries most in need of them. The distribution is to be effected by a central board, with branches in the various Allied countries.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

L—LONDON; S—SALES; R—RENTS; N—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
	Banks.								
4590	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	100,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	820 545
	Marine Insurances.								
	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	427 1/2	Sept.	340	Jan.	425 300
3300	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	£5	180	April	145	Jan.	180 100
1115	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	15,486	\$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	1605 730
740	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280	Dec.	200	Jan.	300 190
ex 73 295	Fire Insurances.								
	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	127 1/2	April	168 121
1122 1/2	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420 290
310	Shipping.								
	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104 1/2	Dec.	28 1/2	Mar.	137 72 1/2
172	H'kong C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	23 1/2	May	19	Dec.	24 17
	Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)	60,000	\$25	all	172	Dec.	62 1/2	Jan.	241 119 1/2
166	Deferred	60,000	£5	all	117	Dec.	80	Dec.	186 87
332 1/2	Preferred				68	Oct.	54	Aug.	55 32 1/2
112 1/2	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	£1	all	94 1/2	June	75 1/2	Jan.	120 1/2 86 1/2
22 1/2	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	39 1/2	Oct.	23	July	41 28
92 1/2	Refineries.								
136	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2	Sept.	80	Jan.	146 52
	Malayan S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.50	all			41		29
	Mining.								
40 1/2	Kailan Mining Adm'n'tion	1,000,000	£1	all	35 1/2	April	30 1/2	Dec.	40 1/2 26 1/2
25 1/2	Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	20,000	£1	all	440	Mar.	240	Jan.	335 170
31 3/4	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	25 1/2	Dec.	32 1/2	Mar.	42 1/2 25 1/2
26 1/2	Ural Caspian	796,566	£1	all	43 1/2	April	25 1/2	Jan.	38 1/2 28 1/2
28 1/2	Oriental Con. Min. Co. Ltd.	429,890	G. \$10	all					
199	Docks Wharves, Godowns, H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	82	Oct.	65	April	98 67
112 1/2	H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	185 78 1/2
73	Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	\$100	all	63 1/2	Sept.	49	July	55 59
66	Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$100	all	100	Dec.	60	April	93 67
190	Lands, Hotels and Buildings.								
190	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118 94
154 1/2	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114	Jan.	103 1/2	Dec.	105 1/2 85
130	H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	6	July	7 1/2 5 1/2
170	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$50	80	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	38 53
181	Shanghai Lands	74,000	\$50	all	17	Mar.	107	Dec.	107 74
190	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	all	68 1/2	Mar.	77	Dec.	90 69
116 1/2	Cotton Mills.								
163 1/2	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	180	July	117	Jan.	180 130
165	Kung Yik	75,000	\$10	all	163 1/2	July	113	Feb.	163 114
123 1/2	Laou Kung Mow	8,000	\$100	all	30 1/2	Sept.	72	Jan.	81 63
144	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	\$50	all	160	May	77	Jan.	136 81
144	Miscellaneous.								
144	Oriental Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	63 1/2	Oct.	63 1/2	Dec.	790 494
144	Yangtze Pools	175,000	\$5	all	63 1/2	Oct.	63 1/2	Dec.	790 494
144	China Borneo Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	11 1/2	Apr.	9 1/2	May	10 35 1/2
144	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	5 1/2	Mar.	4 1/2	Oct.	4 1/2 3 1/2
144	Do. (Spec. shares)	50,000	\$10	all					
144	China Prov. L. & M. Co. Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	10 1/2	Dec.	7 1/2 5 1/2
144	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$7 1/2	all	35	Jan.	29	Dec.	41 20
144	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$7 1/2	all	11 1/2	Oct.	5 1/2	Jan.	12 1/2 6 1/2
144	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	45	Oct.	36 1/2	Feb.	55 43
144	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190 147 1/2
144	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34 1/2	Dec.	25	Jan.	41 26 1/2
144	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$5	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7 1/2 5 1/2
144	Langkats	250,000	G. \$10	all	43 1/2	May	35	Mar.	40 1/2 12
144	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Mar.	9 1/2	June	10 1/2 8 1/2
144	Do (New)	25,000	\$10	all	100	Mar.	80	Oct.	100 90
144	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4 1/2	Jan.	3	June	3 1/2 3 1/2
144	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	18	Jan.	16	Dec.	17 12
144	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Mar.	6 1/2	Oct.	7 1/2 5 1/2
144	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	6 1/2	Aug.	6	Dec.	7 1/2 5 1/2
144	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28		28		29 28
144	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all					11 9 1/2

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker.

CORRECTED TO NOON, JAN. 4, 1918. TELEPHONE NO. 112.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN 'UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS'.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

4th January, 1918.

T/T Marks..... Nom.
T/T Francs..... 4.15
Demand, Paris..... 4.15 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C..... 3 1/4
4 m/s. D/E..... 3 1/4
4 m/s. L/C..... 3 1/4
T/T Shanghai..... Nom.
T/T Singapore..... 129
T/T Japan..... 139 1/2
T/T India..... Nom.
Demand, India..... Nom.
T/T San Francisco..... 72
T/T New York..... 72
T/T Java..... 163Demand, Germany..... 7 1/2
Demand, New York..... 7 1/2
T/T Bombay..... Nom.
Demand, Bombay..... Nom.
T/T Calcutta..... Nom.
Demand, Calcutta..... Nom.
Demand, Manila..... 144
Demand, Singapore..... 129On Haiphong..... 147 prim.
On Saigon..... 147 prim.
On Bangkok..... 51
Sourabaya..... 6 1/2 Nom.
Gold, London, per oz..... 43
Bar Silver, per oz..... 43 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT..... 1000
Chinese..... 20
Chinese..... 10
Hongkong..... 10

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAM, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (Paid up)..... 4,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Farnette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Bank of America & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. BOUET DE JOUREL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2332.

5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

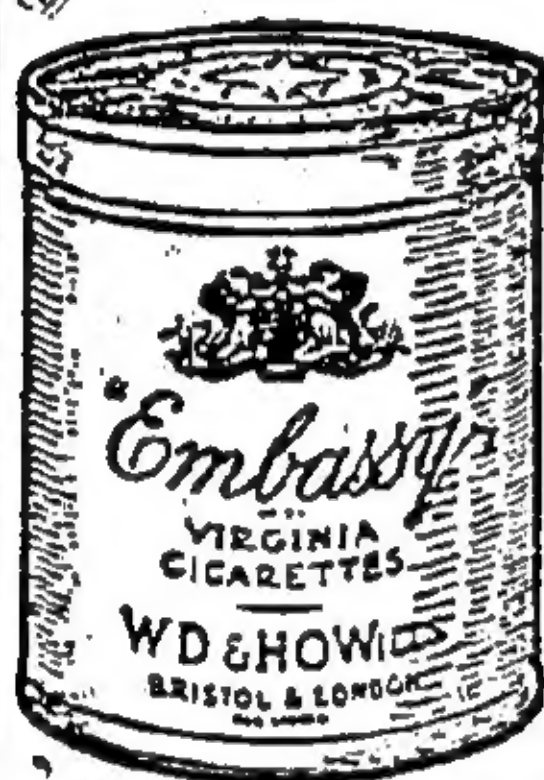
TIME TABLE.

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7.10 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
7.20 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
7.30 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
7.40 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
7.50 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
8.00 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
8.10 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
8.20 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
8.30 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
8.40 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
8.50 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
9.00 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
9.10 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
9.20 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
9.30 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
9.40 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
9.50 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
10.00 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
10.10 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
10.20 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
10.30 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
10.40 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
10.50 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
11.00 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
11.10 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
11.20 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
11.30 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
11.40 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
11.50 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
12.00 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
12.10 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
12.20 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
12.30 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
12.40 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
12.50 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.00 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.10 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.20 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.30 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.40 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.50 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.00 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.10 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.20 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.30 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.40 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
2.50 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
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Embassy

The Perfect Cigarette

QUALITY is the point
which is necessary
in an enjoyable
Cigarette.



That's why
"EMBASSY"
VIRGINIA No. 77
has been justly
described as
THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Baghdad, Birmah, French S. Mail Coast, Italian S. Mail Coast, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Japan, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs. ... 90 cents.
Do 7 lbs. ... \$1.80
Do 11 lbs. ... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufatures or unmanufactured including gold ornaments and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufatures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shatin, Shatin and Sheung Shui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Abertou, Antau, Ping Sheu, Sai Kung, Santin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui, and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Hantsan and Samshui.—Week days, 8 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shatin.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.
Hantsan and Samshui.—Week days, 8 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on an Extra.

January 4d. 11h. 30m.—No returns from Japanese stations. Slight decrease of pressure has occurred at the majority of stations reporting; the anticyclone has probably moved slightly northwards.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 0.00 inches against an average of 0.10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, January 4 a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
					Direction.	Force.
Vestcock	6a	30.16	-2		nnw	4 c
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